## Observations of Comet Perrine, 1896, November 2, at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford.

*(Communicated by E. J. Stone, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Radcliffe Observer.)*

The following comet observations were made with the 10-inch Barclay Equatorial, using the ring micrometer, with power 100.

| Date. | G.M.T. | Local Sidereal Time. | Observer. | No. of Comps. | Comet *minus* Star (corrected for Refraction only). R.A. | N.P.D. | Apparent R.A. of Comet. | Parallax in R.A. $p$. | Log. $(p \times \Delta)$. | Apparent N.P.D. of Comet. | Parallax in N.P.D. $q$. | Log. $(q \times \Delta)$. | Ref. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | h m s | h m s | | | m s | ′ ″ | h m s | s | | ° ′ ″ | ″ | | |
| Nov. 4 | 7 5 17 | 21 58 19 | R. | 7 | +3 44·17 | +2 24·1 | 20 18 54·07 | +0·1 | 9·225 | 66 7 43·9 | 2·8 | 0·634 | (*a*) |
| 5 | 7 38 56 | 22 36 0 | W. | 6 | +6 7·13 | +9 28·1 | 20 17 10 06 | +0·1 | 9·354 | 66 57 42·1 | 3·0 | 0·662 | (*b*) |

*Observers' Remarks.*

(*a*) The coma can be traced over 1′·40″; the observed condensation, in the *north preceding* part of the coma, is distinct, though not stellar.

(*b*) The comet is very faint, but the nucleus appeared stellar at times of better definition; magnitude **12**. Noise and the faintness of the object rendered the observations difficult.

Observers : W., Mr. Wickham ; R., Mr. Robinson.

*Assumed Places of Comparison Stars.*

| Ref. | Mean R.A. | Reduction to Apparent R.A. | Mean N.P.D. | Reduction to Apparent N.P.D. | Authority. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h m s | s | ° ′ ″ | ′ | |
| (*a*) | 20 15 7·64 | +2·26 | 66 5 38·7 | −18·8 | Berlin, B., A. G., 7638 |
| (*b*) | 20 11 0·69 | +2·24 | 66 48 32·2 | −18·2 | Berlin, B., A. G., 7591 |

In the computation of the parallaxes the adopted value of the Sun's mean horizontal parallax is 8″·85; and the geocentric distances, $\Delta$, are taken from the *Circular der Central-Stelle*, November 7.

*Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford:* 1896 *November* 13.

## Observation of Comet Perrine, 1895, IV., at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford.

*(Communicated by E. J. Stone, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Radcliffe Observer.)*

The following comet observation was made with the 10-inch Barclay Equatorial, using the ring micrometer, with power 100.

| Date. | G.M.T. | Local Sidereal Time. | Observer. | Comet *minus* Star (corrected for Refraction only). R.A. | N.P.D. | No. of Comps. | Apparent R.A. of Comet. | Parallax in R.A. $p$. | Log. $(p \times \Delta)$. | Apparent N.P.D. of Comet. | Parallax in N.P.D. $q$. | Log. $(q \times \Delta)$. | Ref. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. Feb. 23 | h m s 17 29 34 | h m s 15 38 57 | R. | m s −0 39·80 | ′ ″ +0 59·4 | 10 | h m s 19 46 33·91 | s −0·14 | 9·5079 | ° ′ ″ 89 38 11·4 | ″ 3·1 | 0·8381 | (a) |

### Observer's Remarks.

Comet much fainter than Perrine-Lamp (which was observed earlier), but easily seen. Coma 1′ in diameter. Nucleus 11 or 12 magnitude. The comparison star double, components sensibly equal, mag. 8 ; the second star observed.

Observer : Mr. Robinson.

### Assumed Place of the Comparison Star.

| Ref. | Mean R.A. | Reduction to Apparent R.A. | Mean N.P.D. | Reduction to Apparent N.P.D. | Authority. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | h m s 19 47 13·75 | s −0·04 | ° ′ ″ 89 36 59·7 | ″ +12·2 | Mean Lalande, 37815; Schjellerup, 7651; Lamont, 22104 |

In the computation of the parallaxes the adopted value of the Sun's mean horizontal parallax is 8″·85 ; and the geocentric distance, $\Delta$, is taken from the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 3327.

*Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford:* 1896 *November* 13.

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